

## RUSSIANS DRIVE WEDGE INTO AUSTRIAN CENTER AND WIN GREAT BATTLE IN THE EAST

7-Day Struggle Ends in Victory for Czar's  
Army; 120,000 Austrians Taken Pris-  
oners; Many Guns Captured

Armies in East Prussia Are Driven Back;  
Kaiser Unable to Send More Troops to  
Aid of Ally and May Withdraw Part  
of Forces Already Sent to Austria  
to Check Western Retreat

LONDON, Sept. 14. (Monday)—The crucial battle in the eastern theater of war has been fought. Thirty thousand Austrian prisoners were captured yesterday by the Russians, including several hundred officers. Within the last three days the Russians have captured 120,000 Austrians and immense quantities of arms and munitions.

The decisive action came at the conclusion of 17 days' fighting, in which more than 3,000,000 men were engaged, and was the culmination of the driving movement of the Russians. The battle of Tombov was the entering wedge which severed the main Austrian armies.

Germany is reported to have notified her ally that she cannot send any more reinforcements into Austria, as every available soldier is divided in the west. It is said that some of the 1914 reinforcements may be withdrawn.

**RUSSIANS ARE GIVEN  
CREDIT FOR PRUSSIA**  
LONDON, Sept. 14. A Central News  
dispatch from Petrograd says that the  
Russian forces in East Prussia have  
driven back with great losses  
the Austrians, but are still bringing  
reinforcements. The Germans are  
making their chief efforts in the region  
of the Silesia, where they have  
been successful.

**WAR REVENUE BILL  
PRECIPITATES FIGHT  
AMONG DEMOCRATS**  
Washington, Sept. 13.—War re-  
venue legislation faces a fight within  
Democratic ranks this week that  
is rivaling in intensity the struggle  
over the repeal of the Panama canal  
exemption for American ships.  
Evolution against the proposed 1 per  
cent tax on freight transportation  
rates, which developed such propen-  
sity last week that administration  
leaders decided to await the return of  
President before introducing the  
bill, continues to grow in  
strength, and a party caucus is de-  
manded by Democratic members of the  
house on the subject.

**Underwood to See President**  
Majority Leader Underwood, who  
shielded the revenue bill which would  
bear, witness and freight bills, plans  
to see President Wilson upon his re-  
turn from New Hampshire tomorrow  
to ask his opinion of the proposed  
tax. Underwood, who will  
lead in the president that there is  
a considerable opposition to the plan  
in the party, and that opponents  
of the measure want to substitute a  
tax on beer, a tax on whiskey,  
distilled liquors, which was not  
tempered in the ways and means  
committee bill, and perhaps stamp and  
excise taxes.

**May Hold Party Caucus**  
Officials close to the president have  
said that he is not likely to support  
the freight tax, while others be-  
lieve that he will advise the committee  
to make a third attempt to provide  
for increasing the revenue with-  
out precipitating party strife.  
Administration leaders in the house  
are on a fight for the freight tax.  
The president will support it. Such  
a decision inevitably will result in a  
party caucus, probably Tuesday night,  
at least a week's delay in getting  
all into the house, but administra-  
tion leaders do not believe the op-  
position could rally strength enough to  
stop the plan.

**MINERS TO MEET IN  
TRINIDAD TO DISCUSS  
PLAN TO END STRIKE**  
Will Consider 1913. Wilson's  
Suggestion; Operators  
Are Still Silent

DENVER, Sept. 13.—Delegates, re-  
presenting local unions of the United  
Mine Workers of America in the north-  
western Colorado coal fields, and officials  
of the district and national organiza-  
tions, plan to leave here tomorrow for  
Trinidad to attend a special convention  
of district No. 15, to consider the propo-  
sition for a truce in the Colorado  
coal strike submitted by President  
Wilson and based upon the suggestions  
of the committee of conciliation of the  
department of labor.

Frank J. Hays, international vice-  
president; John Lawson, international  
executive board member, and John  
McLennan, president of district No. 15,  
are among the prominent labor leaders  
who are expected to attend. No pre-  
liminary action concerning the probable  
action of the convention are vouchsafed  
by union officials.

**What Truce Provides**  
In lieu of union recognition and con-  
tractual relations with the employers,  
as demanded by the union, the truce  
provides, among other things, for the  
appointment of a grievance committee  
by President Wilson; strict observance  
of the Colorado mining laws; "open  
shop" conditions and the reemploy-  
ment of all striking miners previously  
employed, not convicted of crimes.  
Acceptance of the three-year truce  
by both sides would be followed by the  
immediate withdrawal of the federal  
troops from the strike zone. These  
are the chief propositions to come  
before the convention for consideration.

**Operators Silent**  
No comment upon the truce has been  
made as yet by the operators, aside  
from the statement that the proposed  
terms were being carefully consid-  
ered.  
Wholesale arrests of union miners  
and officials have been made recently  
in Las Animas county on charges  
growing out of strike disturbances and  
numerous other civil and criminal  
strike suits are pending. The strike  
bill was issued on September 23 of last  
year.

## American Red Cross Relief Corps Now on Way to War-Stricken Europe



The top picture is of the Hamburg American liner Hamburg, repainted in red and white and renamed the Red Cross. Below at the left are (from left to right) Miss Helen Scott Hay, supervising nurse; Miss Jane Delano, president of the American Red Cross; and Mrs. Robert Patterson, in charge of the expedition. At the right is a group of the heroic nurses photographed before they sailed. After reaching Europe, the nurses will be divided into units of 10 nurses each, and dispatched to the various countries with whose armies they are to serve in the field.

## IRISH PLEDGE AID TO THE BELGIANS

REMARKABLE SCENES WITNESSED  
AT MONSTER DEMONSTRATION  
IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Remarkable scenes were witnessed this afternoon outside Westminster cathedral. From the balcony of the cathedral, Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium and archbishop of Malines, blessed a procession of London Irishmen and women numbering more than 5,000.

When the cardinal appeared on the balcony he was faced by a dense crowd stretching from one end of the avenue to the other. He stood between John E. Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, and T. P. O'Connor, with John Dillon, the bishop of Southwark, and many distinguished Catholic laymen grouped around.

The appearance of the cardinal was the signal for an outburst of cheering which continued for several minutes. He had recently returned from the papal conclave at Rome, and during his absence from Malines he learned of the havoc wrought by the Germans throughout his archdiocese. In London, he learned that his sister and three nephews were among the refugees from Belgium.

At the outburst, the cardinal was overcome with emotion and tears rolled down his cheeks as he stood with outstretched arms.  
The procession occupied an hour in passing and when the first section halted, the cardinal commanded silence. Then, raising his hand, he shouted:  
"God Save Ireland!"  
This was the signal for a fresh roar of cheers and the crowd shouted back:  
"God Save Belgium!"  
After the procession passed, Mr. O'Connor read an address signed by Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the Irish people, as follows:  
"To all the civilized world your country, comparatively small in size and population, with an army in size also comparatively small, but facing gigantic odds in defense of your national independence, stands forth in imperishable glory by its courage, its endurance, its heroic facing of great odds, its obstinate and inflexible resolve to fight out the struggle for freedom to the last hour, and, if need be, to the last man."  
World Stands Appalled.  
"True culture in all the world stands appalled and in hopeless grief at the destruction of some of the most beautiful and historic monuments which Belgium and Belgium piety have raised during centuries of effort."  
"We, as Irishmen and Irish women in Great Britain, and knowing the feelings of our fellow citizens of other races, join our brother fellow-citizens in the determination to see that the afflictions of your country shall be mitigated so far as our good will and our re-  
(Continued on Page 17)

## STEAMER RED CROSS SAILS FOR EUROPE

CARRIES 125 TRAINED NURSES,  
30 SURGEONS AND LARGE  
HOSPITAL SUPPLY

## WILL DOCK AT FALMOUTH

AFTER MANY DELAYS, AMERICAN  
RELIEF CORPS GETS UNDER  
WAY FOR WAR ZONE

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Red Cross, bound on an errand of mercy to the European war zone, left her anchorage in Gravesend bay at 5:08 p. m. today and shortly before 6 o'clock was on her way to sea, past the Sandy Hook bar.

It was after many delays that the big white ship, which is conveying doctors, nurses and supplies to the European war field, finally put to sea. Difficulties over the making of her crew, due to the fear of international complications, had at last been smoothed out; every new American seaman had learned the duties of his post from his retiring German predecessor and on the vessel herself everything was shipshape.

Ships Join in Farewell Salute.  
As the vessel steamed down the bay with her red crosses gleaming in the sunset and her flags fluttering, the whistles of all sorts of watercraft joined in a farewell chorus. Along the shore were massed the blue-coated nurses, forming a solid blue band above the white of the ship's side and the belt of red just below her deck.

The Red Cross carries 125 trained nurses and 30 surgeons and an equipment of thousands of pounds of absorbent cotton, bandages, drugs and surgical instruments. Her first stop will be at Falmouth, England, where 24 nurses and six surgeons will be landed for service in English hospitals.

At Rotterdam nurses for Austria, Germany and Russia will disembark and the rest will be left at some French port.

**Will Dock at Falmouth.**  
LONDON, Sept. 13.—The American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, was advised today that the American Red Cross relief ship was sailing from New York and would dock at Falmouth, September 22, there to await further orders.  
Henry S. Breckenridge, the American assistant secretary of war, who is at Paris, is obtaining reports from army officers and consulate officials in England and on the continent as to the relief work which has been done with American government funds preparatory to making a general report.  
Official announcement is made of the reopening of the port of Southampton for general steamship traffic.

## SERVIANS ENTER AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

HAD TO FACE 350,000 MEN, BUT  
PUT UP MAGNIFICENT  
FIGHT

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 13.—It is announced that the Serbian offensive continues successfully. Serbian troops have crossed the Save at several points and it is said that the Serbians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

A semi-official statement reviewing the operations against Austria since the outbreak of the war makes no mention of the capture of Semlin, before reported, but says:  
"The Austrians have sent all their troops in the east to stem the advance of the enormous Russian army. The small total force which it has at its disposal already suffers from lack of food, lack of shelter, lack of clothing, lack of equipment, lack of transport, lack of communication, lack of ammunition, lack of medical supplies, lack of everything that is necessary for the maintenance of an army in the field."  
The statement asserts that in August, Austria threw 350,000 men against Serbia—200,000 of these at the weakest point along the frontier, the Save and Drina from Ljubok to Shabat.

After sanguinary fighting, the tide turned on August 19. The Austrians, being completely beaten and pursued along the whole line.  
"The Serbian daily thought," continues the statement, "was of reaching as quickly as possible the bridges which had been across the Drina, and even thinking of destroying them. The enormous losses of the enemy were due to the massed formation of the Serbians. They had 10,000 killed, 6,000 of whom fell at the river Tisa. In one small village 600 bodies were buried. The prisoners, not including the wounded, number 4,000. Thirty thousand will not cover the total of the enemy's wounded."

**Encounter Isolated Squads.**  
In the maize fields along the valley of the Drina and in the forests, some of the Serbian soldiers who were thrown in the rear are still being encountered. Among these are some officers who for more than a week had lived solely on maize.  
What is left is incapable of carrying out military operations. It has left in our hands more than half its artillery. Despite efforts made by the Austrians to conceal from the country their defeat, it seems that there are already certain movements among the peoples of the dual monarchy which may be the beginning of the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The enemy has lost all hope of a new offensive and now fears that the offensive will come from our side. Proof of this is to be found in the works of defense which it is throwing up and in the evacuation of all the posts between us and their positions. This year of a movement on our part is justifiable, for the enemy would be unable to oppose any new force.

## KAISER'S GREAT ARMY IS BEATEN AT EVERY TURN; FALLS BACK ON BORDER

Allies, Pursued by the German  
Hordes to Door of Paris Week  
Ago, Now at Heels of Invaders

## BATTLE OF THE MARNE ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST STRUGGLES

Retreat Continues, With British and French  
Delivering Terrible Thrusts From All  
Angles; Only Avenue of Escape Is Through  
Luxemburg, With Little Belgian Army Cut-  
ting Line of Communication in North

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium, has brought about a vast transformation. The pursued now are the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne river.

The army of General von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the allies' western flank, was itself slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle.

Today, if the French official reports are correct, all the German armies, except that facing Verdun, are retreating. General von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the southwest of Paris, has retired more than 60 miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Metz, has fallen back to the frontier of Lorraine, compelling the French to occupy Luxembourg and other towns.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning prisoners, wounded and supplies.

WHOLE ASPECT HAS  
CHANGED IN A WEEK

Last Sunday was the darkest day of the war for the allies. The French government moved from Paris to Bordeaux in a long and precarious motorcade. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent and the main German army had hammered a huge wedge into France between Paris and Verdun, with its center some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army, whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

## BATTLE OF MARNE ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST STRUGGLES

The battle of the Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military critics as the most important reversal of roles of two armies ever known. In this week, it appears to have decided the first phase of the war and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by one comprehensive stroke, and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German armies may retreat and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The whereabouts of German reinforcements of 50,000, reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood, are unknown.

## BEELIAN ARMY HACKING AWAY AT GERMAN REAR

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to recapture Brussels and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels, thus severing an important German line of communication, and to be pushing the scattered German forces, composed of the most part of reservists, toward the southwest.

Military authorities in France consider the position of the German armies critical. The army which was south of the Ardennes forest, they argue, can hardly retreat eastward, owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous, wooded character of the Ardennes district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans, they believe, must retreat in a northeasterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxembourg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream through a narrow bottle neck.

The German version of the battle of the Marne is not to be heard. The German official wireless is silent regarding the retreat.

(Continued on Page Three)

## WAR SUMMARY

The retirement of the German armies virtually all along the line in France continues, according to French official reports, and advices from Switzerland describe the profound impression the news of the German retreat has created along the Swiss German frontier and in various parts of Germany.

Already the German forces have been pushed back by the allied armies at some points for a distance of 60 miles or more, and the French have succeeded in recapturing various towns which they evacuated two weeks ago.

The Belgians have taken the offensive and are reported to have cut the German line of communication, forcing them to use the line through the Meuse valley and Luxembourg.

Russian advices describe the operations in Russian Poland, culminating in the victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow. One million men were engaged on the Austrian and German side, and for six days the Russians remained on the defensive, finally undertaking a general offensive movement by reasons of the successes of Generals Ruzsky and Brusiloff.

Servian troops have crossed the river Save, and an official statement issued at Nish describes large Austrian losses in the early fighting.

From Berlin come very brief reports. General von Stein has issued a statement describing meagerly the operations to the east of Paris and telling of the heavy losses on both sides. The statement adds that the army commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William has been bombarding with heavy artillery the forts south of Verdun since Wednesday.



**By Special Cable From the International News Service**

GERMANS VIOLATE LAWS OF NATIONS, BRITISH  
CHARGE, AND SHOULD TAKE MEASURES IN  
OWN HANDS FOR PROTECTION

## King's Staunch Supporter in the Present European Controversy

What line they will together mark upon the present crisis will be known in a very few days. Meanwhile, it is worth remembering that when the Marquis di San Giuliano was the Italian ambassador in London six or seven years ago, he never disguised his faith that the old friendship between Great Britain and Italy should be something more than a tradition, and should be cemented by practical cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of European politics.

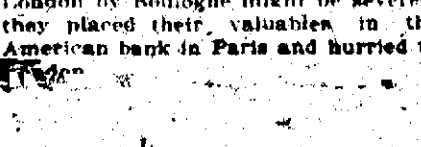
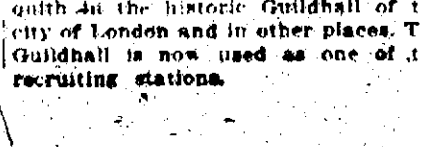
Guildhall in the historic Guildhall of the city of London and in other places. The Guildhall is now used as one of its recruiting stations.

right of capture and by that alone they placed their valuables in it can we fully exercise it and show ten American bank in Paris and hurried the war."

an Indianapolis-made exhibit wh  
downtown store windows will be fill  
with displays of local products of  
sorts.

all Mall and the entire staff at the dis- until they heard that the Red A  
po 9) of the Red Cross. All 2 to 1

English and they shake hands with you. But they were very depressed until they heard that England had sent to the ...









# IMPORTS 1/4 OFF 1/4

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**Geo. J. Gatterer**

Colorado Springs' Popular Prices Tailor

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## UNCLE SAM HOLDING OUT OLIVE BRANCH TO NATIONS OF EUROPE

**Pres. Wilson Would Act as Mediator in Case  
Kaiser Manifests Desire to Discuss Peace**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The knowledge that Emperor William has been considering for several days a message from the United States government inquiring, in effect, if Germany was desirous of discussing peace measures, set official and diplomatic Washington on the alert today for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents.

Notwithstanding the vigorously phrased statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France and Russia would not make peace until they had decisively defeated Germany, it was admitted in many quarters here that a favorable answer from Emperor William to the American government's inquiry might change the entire aspect of the situation.

### U. S. as Mediator.

Such a reply, it was agreed, would set the machinery for peace making in motion, even though hostilities might not cease, the discussion of the peace terms being carried on through the

American government in the hope that some common ground might be found for an acceptance by the belligerents of President Wilson's original tender of good offices looking toward mediation.

In this connection, some prominent diplomats did not hesitate to say that President Wilson's personal influence in Great Britain and in France, as a result of his outspoken and successful appeal to the American congress to repel an act which he believed in contravention to a treaty, would be an important factor in a movement for peace.

It was suggested, for instance, in diplomatic quarters that if Emperor William should manifest a willingness to talk peace, President Wilson would be able without difficulty to obtain from the allies a definite statement of terms.

The suggestion was advanced by some diplomats that Germany might be stimulated to arrange peace by her powerful banking interests. In British circles here the view is held that German bankers gave their approval to Germany's entry into the war only in the belief that the conflict would last a month, in which time Paris would be invested and France forced to sue for terms. With the unexpected entry of Great Britain, the resistance of Belgium and the uncompromising attitude of the allies to make peace only by mutual consent, the bankers, according to British viewpoint, already see financial ruin for Germany and are most likely to exert pressure for an ending of the war.

## FRENCH OFFENSIVE LEADS TO VICTORY

**General Joffre Tells of How  
Victory of Ourage Was  
Accomplished**

PARIS, Sept. 13.—General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, today received the following message from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army:

"The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left and at our center. In turn, the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-Francois and from Sermaing-Rein. The province of Meuse is in our hands."

"Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. Also in gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidence of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the German in their attempt to resist our valiantness."

"The vigorous repelling of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, soldier and soldier has responded in my call. All merit well from the fatherland."

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

In making the above message public, General Gallieni added this: "The military governor of Paris is happy to bring this message to the knowledge of the troops under my command. He adds his own felicitations to the army of Paris for the part it had in the operations."

"He felicitates also the troops of the threatened districts upon the efforts which they made during this period and which efforts should be continued with relaxation."

(Signed) "GALLIENI."

## SPAIN WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL TO THE END

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Havre agency from Madrid says that Eduardo Dato, the Spanish prime minister, made the following statement today:

"Spain has contracted no engagement and will remain neutral until the end of the war."

The correspondent said the statement was made in reply to reports in foreign newspapers concerning Spain's position which had led to the belief that Spain intended to intervene in Germany's favor in case of necessity.

## MAINE LEADS OFF TODAY IN POLITICAL MARATHON

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—First of the states to hold an election this year, Maine will hold its election tomorrow, watched by the country as a possible barometer of political conditions. The voters are to elect four congressmen, a governor and other state and county officers. Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists and Socialists will have tickets in the field.

It is the first time the Progressive party has sponsored a state ticket in Maine, and it has made nominations in every congressional district, every county and nearly every legislative class.

## ALLIES DELIVER TERRIBLE BLOW ON RETREATING GERMAN FORCES

**British Report to Embassy in Washington  
Reviews Operations for Four Days**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—"The enemy is in retreat along the whole line west of the Meuse," said a statement issued by the British war office and announced today at the embassy here. The statement added that the Germans had suffered gravely in morale, besides encountering heavy losses in personnel and material, the entire artillery of one army corps 160 guns being captured by the allies.

The official communique of the British war office, dated yesterday, was received here tonight. It follows:

"Summary of operations of British and French armies during the last four days:

**Summary of Operations.**

"September 9.—Southward advance of German right wing reached its extreme point, Coulommiers and Provins. Movement was covered by a large flanking force west of line of river Ource. Southward movement of enemy met his right wing in dangerous position, as had evacuated the Creil-Senlis-Compiègne region through which the advance had been pushed. Allies attacked this exposed wing in flank and front.

"On the eighth, covering force was brought to action on the line based upon the Paris defenses and brought to action on the line Nanteuil-Houdouville-Meaux. Main portion of enemy's right wing attacked frontally by British army, which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris and by French corps advancing alongside of it on line Creil-Coulommiers-Senlis.

"Combined operations have up to present been completely successful. German outer flank was forced back as far as Ource. There it made a strong defense and executed several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off pressure of French advance.

"Main body of enemy's right wing endeavored to defend line of Grand Morin river and then that of the Petit Morin. Pressed back over both of these rivers and threatened on its right, owing to defeat of the covering force by the allied left, the German right then retreated over the Marne.

"On September 10 British army, with portion of French forces on its left, crossed river below Chateau Thierry, movement which obliged enemy's force west of Ource already assailed by French corps forming extreme left of allies, to give way and retreat north-eastward in direction of Soissons.

"Since September 10 the whole of the German right wing has fallen back in considerable disorder, closely followed by French and British troops. Six thousand prisoners and 15 guns were captured on September 10 and 11, and the enemy is reported to be continuing retreat rapidly over Aisne, evacuating Soissons region.

**Thrown into Disorder.**

"The British cavalry is reported today to be at Fismes, not far from Rheims, while German right has thus been driven back and thrown into disorder. French armies further east, strongly engaged with German center which had pushed forward as far as Vitry.

"Between September 8 and 10, our allies were unable to make much impression west of Vitry. On September 11, however, this portion of German army began to give way and eventually abandoned Vitry, where enemy's line of battle was forming a salient under impulse of French troops between upper Marne and Meuse. French troops are following up enemy and driving a portion of the forces northward toward Argonne forest. Third French army corps said today has captured entire artillery of hostile army corps—about 100 guns. The enemy thus is in retreat along whole line west of Meuse and has suffered gravely in morale, besides encountering heavy losses in personnel and material."

## EVERYWHERE ENEMY IS IN RETREAT, SAYS FRENCH COMMANDER

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—The minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, today communicated to the cabinet the following telegram, which he had received from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces:

"Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded and munitions of war."

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of September, all our aims are fulfilled by success and executing a pursuit unexampled for its extent."

"On our left we have crossed the Aisne, below Soissons, thus gaining 60 kilometers (about 35 miles) in six days' fighting."

"Our armies of the center are already north of Meuse, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and order of our troops and those of our allies are admirable. The pursuit will be continued with all our energy. The government of the republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped."

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

## GERMANS NOW HAVE ONLY ONE AVENUE OF ESCAPE, SAYS TEMPS WAR CRITIC

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—The Temps military expert, in a review printed today, says:

"The situation is clear. The Germans are retreating along the entire line. This movement of withdrawal, begun on the front of our left wing, has spread as far as the other end of their line. The adversaries consequently have executed a vast pivoting movement, having its center toward Bar-le-Duc (125 miles east of Paris)."

"The left wing pursuing the enemy, has tracked it into the department of the Aisne toward Soissons. On the right, the approach of St. Menchould, under these conditions, if our left, supported by divisions of cavalry, still is in condition to pursue energetically a large part of the German army between Rheims and St. Menchould, perhaps it will be obliged to find an outlet north of Verdun by way of Belgium and Luxembourg."

"If the Belgian left wing should take this route, it could be reinforced upon the Meuse by the army corps in Lorraine and the troops attacking Verdun, but the German post would be cut in two."

## INNES AND WIFE MAY BE ARRAIGNED FOR TRIAL SOON

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Innes, who have been in jail here since their extradition from Oregon two weeks ago, probably will be given a preliminary hearing this week on charges connected with the disappearance of Mrs. Elsie Innes and her sister, Miss Estelle Innes, of Atlanta, Ga. Court officials said today. Innes is charged with murder and his wife with having been an accessory.

## FRENCHMAN TAKES CARNegie TO TASK FOR VIEWS ON WAR

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—Georges Clemenceau, former French premier, replied in the Homme Libre to a statement credited to Andrew Carnegie to the effect that Europe owes 40 years of peace to Emperor William.

"Let the worthy Scottish millionaire say what he pleases," says M. Clemenceau. "The 40 years of peace was punctuated by incessant quarrels and five threats of war, and crowned by a war, a fact for which I defy Mr. Carnegie to find any cause other than a desire to end French independence in order afterward to finish Great Britain and Russia. At the very moment when Mr. Carnegie was speaking, when the protests of Americans, the king of Belgium, a vehement letter denouncing the crime of a German aviator who dropped a bomb on the royal residence at Antwerp where the queen and her children were staying."

"Does Mr. Carnegie believe that William's explanations can change attested facts?"

## JAPAN WELCOMES RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—Japanese officials have declared to a Russian journalist that the whole of Japan is in favor of an alliance with Russia.

"Travelers returning from Constantinople and Sofia bring the report that there is a famine in the Turkish capital."

Reports reaching here say that Berlin is trying to give little importance to the German retreat.

Pullard circles in Vienna are much depressed because of the inability of the German army to give further assistance to Austria.

In expectation of the results of the

German Public Is

Just Beginning to

Learn the Truth

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—News of the German retreat despite every precaution, has passed through Switzerland to the north and has caused profound depression in Germany, after so many announced victories.

According to advices received here, people have gathered in the streets in various German towns shouting "Tell us the truth! Give us the news!"

The newspaper offices at Munich have been closed as disorders are feared.

It is also reported that the news of the steady retreat of the Germans in France has trickled into Berlin and humiliated the people.

Along the Swiss-German frontier, the full extent of the German retreat is known. People are crying: "If the French have beaten us, what will the Russians do?"

Bones found in the rear of a residence said to have been occupied by the sailors last June have been turned over to the city chemist for examination.

## RUSSIANS DRIVE WEDGE INTO AUSTRIAN CENTER AND WIN GREAT BATTLE IN THE EAST

(Continued From Page One)

could not continue a stubborn resistance, the retreat of the main Austrian army from south Poland would be imperiled. By the capture of Tomaszow, on September 10, it is probable that the Russians drove a wedge through the Austrian line.

### RUSSIANS WIN GREAT BATTLE AFTER 17 DAYS' FIGHTING

"Today a brilliant Russian victory is reported, in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tomaszow action."

A dispatch to Lloyd's News from Petrograd says:

"Two Austrian armies are surrounded and 50,000 prisoners have been taken, including 500 officers from one army and 800 from another. The surrender of both armies is impending. The Germans are again moving troops from the east to the west."

A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Paris says:

"The Matin learns from Petrograd that the first Austrian army, under General von Auffenberg, has lost 300 officers, 25,000 soldiers and 400 guns; and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 70,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

A message from Petrograd to the Paris Journal states that the Russians have taken 120,000 prisoners and that other captures are imminent.

### REVIEW OF SITUATION GIVEN OUT BY ENBASSY

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A cablegram received here today by Col. Nicolai Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, from the Russian general staff in Petrograd reads as follows:

"The operations in the region of Krausnik and Tomaszow have ended in our complete victory over the northern Austrian armies which have been driven beyond the river San. Great successes also have been attained in the fighting west of Lemberg, between Rawa Ruska and the river Dniester. Up to the present, the capture of over 200 officers and 30,000 men and a great number of guns and machine guns has been reported. Further details of our latest victory are still coming in."

### ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING IN GALICIAN FIELD

Colonel Golejewski also received from the Imperial Russian general staff an official account of the battles in Galicia, including operations against the Austrians and Austro-German armies from August 25 to September 12. It is dated from Petrograd today and is as follows:

"The total strength of the Austrian troops engaged in the east battle in the region of Lublin and Tomaszow is estimated as being over 400 infantry divisions and 11 divisions of cavalry, with numerous military contingents, including 1,000,000 men and 2,500 guns. The main force of the enemy, about 600,000 strong, was deployed on the line from the Zastynst to Tomaszow, in order to advance the front to Lublin and Ramin. The right flank of these armies was protected by an army consisting of over 200 battalions in the region of Lwow (Lemberg). The left flank was protected by a group of several German and Austrian divisions near Radom."

### AUSTRIANS TAKE OFFENSIVE AFTER EARLY DEFEATS

"On August 25, in order to avert the blow aimed by us at eastern Prussia, the Austrian armies took energetically the offensive. Our development on a front of several hundred miles long not having yet been completed, we could oppose the Austrian advance to the north only with far inferior numbers. The first attacks of the enemy were delivered in the direction of Krausnik, but soon afterward his main efforts were directed to the direction of Tomaszow, toward which place the Austrian reserves began to concentrate."

"On September 3, at the time of our capture of Lwow, the northern advance of the Austrians attained its height. The troops of the enemy ran through Opole-Ekha, got within artillery range of the railway station of Krausnik, and included Krausnostay, Zamostie and Zastynst."

"Near Zastynst on the Vistula (Vistula), two bridges had been built and were used for bringing to the battlefield the troops of the group originally concentrated at Radom."

"In expectation of the results of the

advance of our army under General Ruzsky, our plan consisted in the strengthening of our right wing. Our railways carried out this task with the utmost expedition and success. The numerically weak left wing of our army near Holm did not receive reinforcement in spite of the fact that the main Austrian attack was being directed against it.

"It was rightly considered that the further the Austrians penetrated toward Holm, the most crushing their eventual defeat would become when our successes in both our flanks had developed. In spite of its considerable numerical inferiority, our center did not limit itself to a passive defense, but advancing to meet the enemy, achieved a considerable success at Lesznowa. Here, for over six days, the onslaught of the army was repulsed and our center was drawn back only on September 2. This retreat was ordered deliberately in order to give to our line and especially to our flanks a more advantageous enveloping position."

### AUSTRIAN CENTER DEFEATED BY SUPERIOR NUMBERS

"On September 4, the victories of Generals Ruzsky and Broussiloff determined the moment of our general advance. The Austrian center was defeated at Subodol and by a rapid advance toward Turbin and Zamostie (Zamostie), we succeeded in separating the enemy's group at Krausnik from that at Tomaszow."

"On September 6, the Tomaszow army of the enemy, while already in full retreat, was attacked by General Ruzsky from the southeast and forced to fight facing in the three directions. The counter attacks of the Krausnik groups of the Austrians were repulsed and on September 9 the fortified positions of the enemy on the line from Opole to Turbin, 40 miles in length, were carried by an impetuous assault of our troops."

"The Austrians fled, throwing down their arms. At the same time, the enemy was delivering desperate attacks on our left wing in order to gain a success in the direction of Lwow. However, on September 12, we assumed the offensive from this direction also. At the present time, the battle of Galicia, which lasted 17 days, is drawing to a close and a general pursuit of the enemy is being carried out."

The statement also branded as untruthful reports from official Austrian sources.

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

is the

Travels Around World

to See Dying Mother;

Forced Back by War

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—Capt. D. S. Vassiloff, naval attaché of the Russian embassy at Washington, arrived from Yokohama today after a vain attempt to see his dying mother in Russia. Being advised that his mother was fatally ill with cancer at her home near Petrograd, Captain Vassiloff obtained leave of absence and departed from Washington July 13, hoping to reach his mother's bedside before the end. He arrived in Petrograd August 1 and reported to the war office. There he was informed that the mobilization of the army had begun, and he was ordered to return to his post immediately, via Siberia.

He has not heard from his mother and believes she is dead.

When he arrives in Washington this week he will have traveled entirely around the world without accomplishing anything.

### AMERICAN FLAG INSURED RESPECT FOR GERMANS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—How little American flags pinned to their coat lapels have assured Americans in Hamburg of kindly treatment at the hands of every German was told in a report from Consul General Henry H. Morgan, made public today by the department.

Through tourist sleepers to California and Pacific Coast during colonial season.

Most direct and quickest route to the Pacific Coast.

All trains protected by

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And full information and literature will be glad to send.

## CLOTHING

Alfred Benjamin,  
Hart Schaffner & Marx  
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and  
Clothcraft Clothes.  
Priced \$15 to \$30

**SHOES**

Johnston & Murphy,  
Ralston,  
Douglas,  
For Men,  
Sorois, Restlin,  
and Grovers,  
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**HATS**

Kensington \$3 Hats,  
Stetson \$4, \$5 and \$7  
Grades.

**HOT-PROOF HOSIERY**

6 Pairs, 6 Months,  
No Holes,  
For Men, Women or  
Children.

Sweater Coats,  
All Colors, All Prices.  
Mackinaws, just in,  
\$5 up.

**Frost Forecast by  
the Weather Man  
for Coming Week**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Unsettled weather, with showers in the great central valleys and the lakes region, extending by Tuesday to the eastern and southern states, was forecast by the weather bureau tonight for the first part of the coming week.

"Temperatures will average near the seasonal average in the southern states," said the bulletin, "and below normal elsewhere, with frosts probably along the northern border and in the northwestern states and the Rocky mountain and plateau regions."

Thousands of Russians came through Southampton from the north, they said, and embarked on troop ships, where they were packed closely that they could not move. During the transfer of troops the port was closed to commerce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Further confirmation of recent reports that Russian troops had passed through England to the continent was given tonight by officers of the Red Star liner Finland who had been in Southampton.

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Perkins-Shearer  
Clothes  
boys like 'em because  
they are mainly clothes.  
Others like  
them because they  
make their boys look  
smart and aristocratic.  
Dad likes  
them for the same reason,  
plus the economy,  
because Perkins-Shearer  
clothes cost less  
at the year's end.  
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Suits and Overcoats to  
choose from.  
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pants thrown in, \$5.  
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ESSENTIALLY INDISPENSABLE  
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E. E. KIOVA  
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Market. We can show you.  
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EXCURSION  
10  
Morton Park  
the scenic Indian Railway  
one day.  
ROUND TRIP: 75c  
First day's riding in Colo-  
rad. E. y patron delighted  
Deaths and Funerals  
McTaggart of Wichita, Kan.,  
old, died at his home in "Pine-  
wood," after a short illness.  
A retired merchant and a  
long resident of the city. The body  
will be taken to Kansas yesterday  
for burial by the D. P. Law Under-  
company.  
Funeral of Miss Anita Gaska, 19  
years old, who died Saturday at her  
home on West Moreno avenue will be  
held at 10 o'clock tomorrow from  
the church. The Rev. Fr. R. R.  
officiate and interment will  
be in the cemetery.  
Funeral of Mrs. Anna Gaska, 31 years old,  
died at her home yesterday.  
The body will be taken to  
Montgomery, Mo., for  
interment by the Boyle  
Undercompany.  
Funeral of Mrs. Robert, 53 years old,  
a local hospital yesterday. The  
body will be taken to Rich Hill, Mo.  
for burial. Mrs. Robert was a retired farmer  
of Missouri.  
Funeral of Charles Elmer Farber,  
a child, who was found dead on  
the mountain last Wednesday.  
Burial at Monroe Center Ill., this  
day by the Boyle Brothers Under-  
company, for interment. Farber  
survived by his mother and a  
who arrived here yesterday  
to take the body to Illinois.  
ATTLE IS REPORTED  
AR/BAEL, SWITZERLAND  
DON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to  
Chicago Telegram company from  
Basel is reported from Basel  
that German men were engaged in  
a battle between Thun and Eggen-  
stein. The Germans occupied the  
valley at the foot of the  
Voiges.  
aided repeatedly charged with  
the Germans received re-  
sults by armored trains. They  
sought to be bringing hundreds  
of men to Basel.  
ers Tell of  
Mother's Friend  
ence is or should be our best  
friend. Women who have obeyed the  
highest and noblest  
of all motives—the  
struggle for the  
of others, attain  
a better life of  
of helpful influence  
than those who  
theories from obser-  
vation.  
At any rate, when  
a woman is asked to  
be a friend, there is ample reason  
to do so as she did to  
a friend. It is the right of advice,  
to take away the strain on the  
and ligaments, to relieve the  
nerves and tendons so apt to  
be aggravated, morning  
switchings of the limbs and so  
is applied externally.  
In the nature of things, a  
woman's life is a struggle, but  
yet so effective has it been found  
in the struggle that it has been  
splendid. A woman in a  
it has been prepared by L. A. C.  
of Co., 206 E. W. Ave., Atlanta,  
Ga., which has been a great  
benefit to the woman who has  
been a friend. It is each while.

**RELIGIOUS LIFE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE**  
**Must Keep Pace With Intellectual Development, Says Dr. Bloom**  
Plans for the development of the religious life in Colorado colleges were discussed last night by President William F. Bloom and the men of the institution at a meeting in Coville hall. Dr. Bloom, Prof. E. L. Hickox of the department of physical education and several of the students gave brief addresses.  
The meeting was planned last spring when a number of the students met at the president's residence to discuss plans for this year. It was then decided to hold a general meeting of the men at the beginning of this term. Immediately preceding the meeting last night, the men met at dinner at the commons in Coville hall.  
President Frank Evans of the College Y. M. C. A. called the meeting to order and introduced Prof. Hickox, who is starting his first year at the institution and who is deeply interested in college Y. M. C. A. work. The physical culture director spoke of the importance of the religious life in college and how necessary it is to keep it in the forefront in Colorado colleges.  
President Bloom followed and made the principal address of the evening. He began by referring to a meeting which made him think of the famous "hay stack" group of Williams college students, who, while seeking shelter from a storm, gave themselves to the service of God and started the movement for foreign missions.  
"Without doubt the larger academic life has come into the college," he said. "This necessarily must become more and more complicated. With all this comes the question: 'Is the religious life to keep pace with the growth of the intellectual life?' We are here to meet this inquiry, which thrusts itself upon every member of the faculty and every student."  
"If the religious and ethical life is to be maintained, it will be because everyone who believes in religion and morality unites to make them a power in the life of the college. It is not enough to say they are of the highest importance; we must join hands and make them first."  
Urges Personal Interest.  
"How shall this be done? Not by turning away from other duties. I wish everyone in the college had a personal relation to his church in this city. I believe everyone can and ought to have such a relation; but the first duty of each and every one on this campus is to the highest interests of Colorado college. Its religious life must be maintained at the greatest point of efficiency. There is a service every day in the college year. Behind that service generally, loyalty and constantly. If it is not supported by students and faculty, that hinders the religious life of the college. The regular morning service during the week is another part of the religious life of the college. Let us do everything in our power to make that an opportunity for worship. Irreverence and carelessness in the chapel exercises injures the religious life."  
The Christian associations are another part of this Christian life and everyone who does work in the associations faithfully on its committee and in its various forms of activity will help in the work.  
"If the college is developing into a larger educational efficiency the religious life must rise to the higher level. The church must be greater today in its grasp of the world problems than it was a hundred years ago, or it will fail in its mission."  
Sacrifices Must Be Made.  
Committee meetings, organization, discussion at board meetings do not constitute the spiritual life of a religious movement. Evil can be conquered only by personal work and above all, by the characters of earnest men and women. There must be board meetings but they are a very small part of religious efficiency. A committee meeting is sometimes a means of avoiding one's duty. It is the personal lives and work of individuals that really count. The better religious life will come if we are willing to make sacrifices to give up other things for it. What is to be the first duty in this new year?  
"The great thing is that every one should by his honesty, his purity, his courtesy, his justice, his thoughtfulness, impress others that noble living is the great power for religious influence. Vastly more important than oratory, than board meetings, is the life and character of each one of us. If we could band ourselves together to live Christ-like lives so that every day and every where we should make others believe in right living by our own earnest and true lives this college would indeed be a great power and then what is of God would dominate this year from its beginning to its end."  
State Secretary Kennedy of the college Y. M. C. A., football manager at Boulder last year, and Mr. Baker of Texas university, enforced strongly the thought that the Christian life characterizes the best the strongest man has.  
The Rev. E. L. Hickox, who is starting his first year at the institution and who is deeply interested in college Y. M. C. A. work, returned to Colorado Springs yesterday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waters of Denver are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Boyle of 415 East Uintah street.  
Mrs. E. L. Timmons of 518 North Nevada avenue had as a guest over the week-end Miss Florence Kerr of San Antonio, Tex., who is returning to her home after a several weeks' visit in southern California.  
C. E. Daniels, immigration agent of the Rock Island who has been in Colorado Springs for the last two days on business, connected with the sale of state lands in El Paso county, returned to Denver last night.  
Yes, we do picture framing right. Hendrick Wallpaper and Paint Co. 312 N. Tejon Phone M 1261 Adv.

**Aviator Cooke Here for Tomorrow's Flight**  
**Course of Air Trip to Pueblo Not Decided**  
Weldon B. Cooke, who will attempt flight from Colorado Springs to Pueblo tomorrow, arrived here yesterday. The aviator is here to discuss the trip tomorrow.  
Aviator Weldon B. Cooke, who expects to fly from Colorado Springs to Pueblo tomorrow, arrived here yesterday. With his biplane and in making preparations for the trip, the machine has been assembled and will be on exhibition on the vacant lot adjoining the Markshoff garage today.  
The flight probably will start from Washburn field tomorrow. If the weather conditions are satisfactory, the time for the flight will be announced later. If Cooke succeeds in making the trip a new distance record for high altitude flying in this country probably will be established.  
The route for the flight has not been decided but the aviator will make a trip of inspection today and map out his course. It will be like a jigsaw puzzle to figure out according to Cooke, for the trees and foothills and air pockets and currents must be avoided as much as possible. The plane east of Colorado Springs is being considered and he may direct his course over them en route for Pueblo.  
Cooke is well known as an aviator and has accomplished many scientific feats because of his nerve and daring. Chance taking is not a business with him and it is the sheer delight of the game that makes it worth while.  
It is a delightful diversion, said Cooke yesterday, and no music lover is more charmed with the strains of his favorite opera, than I am when listening to the hum of the motor as the machine sails in and out of some difficult stunt.  
When a boy Cooke was a great lover of birds and scientists told him that he had something of the bird instinct in him. "Now I can do something that the birds can't," he said. "I love the sky and answer the call to go aloft because my whole life centers around the sensations of flying."  
**SANTA CLAUS IS ROBBED OF TOYS BY WAR LORDS**  
Strife in Europe Will Result in Scarcity of Playthings: Prices Will Be Greatly Advanced  
More American-made toys will be sold this Christmas than ever in the history of the world.  
Children will find great difficulty in buying the red-hooded monkeys, which climb and strut about when a string is wound. Tin soldiers that parade with unsteady but precise steps in bright uniforms will also be difficult to obtain, and those that are to be had will cost from 15 to 50 per cent more than they cost last year.  
The European war has seriously impeded the work of Santa Claus. The children of parents who are engaged in the war are suffering from the lack of toys. The war has also impeded the work of Santa Claus. The children of parents who are engaged in the war are suffering from the lack of toys.  
Germany is the greatest producer of toys in the world. The main shipments for the American market leave that country early in August. This year thousands of dollars' worth of toys are stored on German wharves and will not be shipped in time to reach America by Christmas.  
Colorado Springs stores handling toys have received only a limited supply in their early shipments. The war has prevented the shipping of their main supply.  
We queried the best for toys at the outbreak of the war, a dealer said yesterday. "And the prices were in many instances 50 per cent higher than those of last year. I do not believe that the market has received more than 20 percent of its usual foreign shipments, and we will have to fill in our stock with American-made goods."  
"The war will prove to be a boon for American-made toys. Many manufacturers are now making mechanical toys but they are sold for prices that are higher than in asked for those of foreign makes. Santa Claus great American army of helpers is working overtime in order that the children may not be disappointed."  
Christmas tree decorations will also be scarce. Approximately \$7,000,000 worth of toys are imported annually.  
**EXCURSION RATE TO DENVER**  
For the benefit of those wishing to attend the meeting of the M. O. U. body and the "Bible" Sunday meetings in Denver, week of September 14 to 20, the Colorado & Southern lines have granted a special round trip rate of \$2.25. Tickets may be purchased in advance at city ticket office 115 East Pike's Peak Ave. Good going September 14, 15 and 17, bearing limit of September 30.  
**Personal Mention**  
Miss Agnes Donaldson leaves today for the south, where she will attend the Agnes Scott college at Atlanta, Ga.  
Bernie H. McAlister, who has been in New York on a business trip, is expected to return to Colorado Springs today.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sol Woolard will go to Denver and Mrs. Woolard will attend the Agnes Scott college at Atlanta, Ga.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waters of Denver are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Boyle of 415 East Uintah street.  
Mrs. E. L. Timmons of 518 North Nevada avenue had as a guest over the week-end Miss Florence Kerr of San Antonio, Tex., who is returning to her home after a several weeks' visit in southern California.  
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Yes, we do picture framing right. Hendrick Wallpaper and Paint Co. 312 N. Tejon Phone M 1261 Adv.

**MOORMAN LOSES LEG IN STREET CAR COLLISION**  
A. A. Haskin Severely Injured in Accident on Broadway Line Yesterday Morning  
In a head-on collision between two Broadmoor street cars near the Broadmoor terminal early yesterday morning, A. A. Haskin, of 102 West Pike's Peak avenue, motorman on the out-bound car, sustained such severe injuries that it was found necessary to amputate his right leg. The operation was successful and he is expected to recover.  
Only two passengers were on the cars at the time of the accident and both, together with the others of the train crew, escaped practically uninjured. Conductor Hanna, on the out-bound car, was standing on the foot platform and jumped just in time to escape being caught in the collision and probably seriously injured.  
The in-bound car was telescoped into the out-bound car the entire front end of the latter being shattered.  
The accident was due to an error in a report made the superintendent at the Broadmoor terminal yesterday morning. A canon car was derailed at Las Animas street while being turned around and in some manner it was reported to be a Broadmoor car. A special car was sent out on the Broadmoor line in charge of Motorman Haskin and Conductor Hanna. The special followed the regular car at such a distance that they were at no time in sight of each other.  
The cars met on the big curve just east of the Broadmoor terminal. Both were traveling at a fair rate of speed and neither motorman could stop his car in time to avoid a serious collision. Although Hanna jumped, Haskin apparently was unable to get out of the vestibule on his car before the crash came and he was pinned between the two cars when they telescoped. He was immediately rushed to St. Francis hospital in the police ambulance.  
The in-bound car was in charge of Motorman Kendrick and Conductor Humphrey. Both passengers were on the in-bound car.  
**What the Film Agents Say**  
"MILITON" - The play of ineffable charm, will be the attraction at the Opera house this evening. The work of the brilliant English novelist and essayist Arnold Bennett, and of his collaborator Edward Knobler, "Militon" is a play of ideas of dramatic art. It is a play of sentiment that has an appeal for all people and all ages. It holds the audience in a constant state of expectancy as the story develops in accordance with the finest traditions of the stage.  
Although it deals with three generations of English folk, from 1860 to the present time, it is in reality a play of the hour and day. As one writer has said, "Militon" is like some rare and ingenious fabric woven by master hands at the loom of life. Three generations are unfolded to view in the one home with all their divergences of character and purpose, and yet no strain is tangled and no connecting thread of interest snapped. The purpose of the play is to reveal the tendency of the new generation to revolt when it reaches the marrying age. It shows how elderly married persons forget that the business end of the young and, perhaps, headstrong, and grow reproach when they see themselves over again in their own children.  
**THE BURNS**  
With the presentation of "Our Wives" this week, the Burns Players will conclude their summer stock season. The play selected for the closing week is one that cannot fail to be entertaining throughout. There are a number of funny situations and amusing predicaments that occur when four bachelors suddenly determine to become husbands. There has been a special scale of prices for the closing week that will be of interest to everyone. There will be the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees.  
**ARE WALKING FORTRESSES**  
From the New York American  
In these warlike times a survey of the methods of attack and defense adopted by some of the lower orders of creation affords a theme of more than ordinary interest. One meets with some animals which simply invite their neighbors to tread on their coat tails and those that accept the challenge with a generally very sorry for themselves afterward. Others have the power of instantly converting themselves into a veritable "Palace of Peace" though the walls thereof in some cases may bristle with barbed wire.  
The hedgehog and the porcupine afford instances of this kind. These are feeble folk, dull witted, easily frightened and taciturn. Popular superstition would have us believe that the hedgehog at any rate is a "very devil of a fellow" who will not only rob hen roosts, but will lay a further tax on the farmer by making the cow's "door" malignant, misundestood hedgehog" is

**Just a few reasons why you should attend Brown's--**

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is true that he is guilty of petty theft on occasion, but crime he can never rise to.  
Being of a Quaker-like disposition, when danger threatens he simply retreats within himself, tucking his head between his hind legs. Thus he automatically becomes a sort of animated pin cushion—the business end of the pins outward. Nothing will then induce him to display further sign of hostility.  
The fretful porcupine, when retreating, thrusts his quills, thrusts his head between his forelegs and turns his back on his enemy, as if unwilling to witness the pain he is about to inflict. For when in this position he presents a most formidable and dangerous armament of spines as sharp as needles and far stronger. But the porcupine is bulky and often fat. Hence to a hungry lion or tiger, eight or twenty pounds of toothsome meat which tastes like wool, is worth a few pin pricks and he is accordingly slain. Often, however, the lion is indeed bitten, for lions have been found with porcupine quills stuck through their cheeks or driven well home into the foot. Dogs are often blinded or even killed, in making similar ventures.  
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914

## SETTLE IT NOW

IN President Wilson's appeal or, more properly, demand that the Colorado coal strike be settled without further delay, he says:

This is a time when everything should be done that is possible for men to do to see that all outward and threatening circumstances of every sort are taken out of the life of the people of the United States.

The strike has been under way for just a year. It is like an old sore; few remember what caused it, how it began, who was originally to blame, or what the real issues were or are. We only know that it remains with us a constant threat, a sinister menace to our prosperity and security.

For nearly five months the strike district has been at peace, but solely because of the presence of Federal troops. They were sent there by the President with the implicit instruction that the State must immediately adopt effective measures to restore its authority. The legislature was called in special session and voted a million-dollar bond issue, but it is extremely doubtful whether anything else that it did will, in the event of the recurrence of former conditions, result in any results.

The biggest obstacle in the way of a settlement of the strike (and it has been there from the beginning) is selfishness. Each side demands its rights, but each wants, and is trying to get, a little more. If it were possible for the leaders of both sides to get together in a spirit of absolute fairness the whole miserable quarrel could be finally and justly settled in an hour.

## TURKEY ASSERTS ITSELF

THE Turkish empire or at least the part of it in Europe has existed for the last century solely because of the jealousies of the European powers. Russia would have driven the Turks to the other side of the Bosphorus long ago but for the unwillingness of England to allow Russia to control the route to India. Turkish diplomacy has usually managed to profit by every outbreak between the powers, and its object has been to do what it could to enhance their jealousies.

Last year when the Balkan allies quarreled among themselves over the division of the spoils, the Moslems took advantage of the situation and recaptured Adrianople, substantially increasing the small bit of territory left them in Europe. And now, apparently, the Turks are trying to profit by the general war. Germany, whose policy has for years been directed toward the building up of influence in Turkey, has sought industriously since the outbreak of war to win the active aid of the Sultan in the field. The influence of the allies has, of course, been exerted to persuade the Turks to remain neutral. Clearly, the government is on the fence, for, while protesting its neutrality, it gives frequent indications of abandoning that position.

The immediate effect of Turkey's advent in the field would be to bring Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria into the war. Thus there would be a renewal of the combat of two years ago with the same forces on each side, except that Roumania would be added to the Balkan Alliance. Turkey could do nothing to aid Germany and Austria, for the three last named countries could easily handle the Moslem armies, leaving Serbia and Montenegro free to continue their invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Another evidence of the new-found courage of the Turks is shown in the announcement that they have abrogated the treaties whereby foreigners in the Moslem empire enjoy extraterritorial rights. This is an arrangement for assuring the safety of Americans and Europeans in countries whose laws and court procedure are not regarded with confidence. Until a few years ago such an arrangement was in effect in Japan. If an American or a European was arrested on any charge, or became otherwise involved with the law, he was tried before a consul or judge appointed by his own government.

The plan is no longer used in Japan

because the government there is capable of guaranteeing justice, but in Turkey it might, and probably would, be impossible in times of stress for a foreigner to receive a fair trial. For instance, only a few years ago there were wholesale massacres of Christians, and if it had not been for the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners their plight would have been hopeless. But under the treaty agreements their cases were tried before the American consuls, with full assurance of fairness and justice.

It is not surprising that all of the foreign ambassadors in Constantinople, including even the German representative, have protested against the repudiation of the treaties which guarantee these rights. Imagine the probable state of affairs if Turkey should go to war. There are thousands of Americans in that country, many of them missionaries in remote districts where Mohammedan fanaticism is supreme, and in such a crisis their chances of escaping alive would be small indeed with the protection of their own government removed.

It is safe to say that Turkey would not have dared to make this bluff but for the present international complications. Even the United States would be extremely reluctant to take stringent action, for fear of becoming involved in the general situation. The announcement unquestionably adds another to the list of complicated problems which our Government must face in consequence of the war.

## MONEY THROWN AWAY

AS we understand the case, the Chamber of Commerce needs all the money it can get and considerably more. There are opportunities for the wise expenditure of \$10 for every dollar it is able to raise. Moreover, it is not an easy matter to obtain even its present revenues. It means constant activity to keep the membership list up to the highest possible mark; and urgent appeals to the civic pride of the City, the County and other large individual contributors.

Remembering all this it is nothing less than amazing to note the Coal-Oil-Johnny generosity with which the directors have donated \$500 for an aeroplane flight from this city to Pueblo next Tuesday. The flight is one of the attractions of the state fair in that city, and apparently the directors there thought it would be a clever idea to "touch" Colorado Springs for a part of the expense.

True, it is expected to recoup part of all of the donation by charging an admission at Washburn Field. Recalling the relative sizes of the crowds that viewed our own aeroplane exhibition three years ago, from Deadhead Hill and from the grandstand, we predict that the Chamber of Commerce will get back about enough of its money to pay the gatekeeper. Nevertheless, the managers of the Pueblo State Fair are to be congratulated on their enterprise in putting one over.

## OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 100 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

### DEFENDING GERMANY

To the Editor of The Gazette:  
 I have been a citizen of the United States since 1862, and have had the opportunity to get in social and business contact with all classes and nationalities. As a close observer and in strict compliance with my German teaching until a year or so ago, and having learned the German fundamental rules of justice, honesty, economic industries and morality, I found a great difference in the fundamental rules and laws of the different individuals and nations, and the heads thereof. The daily question is—why has Germany become the leading nation of the world? Because education, honesty and justice have been applied by its government for all its people, and therefore Socialists and all classes in Germany are rising, as one man to defend its loved country and its honored hopes.

There is no government on earth, not even our glorious America, that has taken care of its industrial workers, its aged, its widows and orphans, and protected its home industries like Germany. What more can be done by any government? The name of being an emperor, a king, a president or a monarch, or a republic has no weight upon the moral enforcement and justice of any country. The whole is simply a formality of a name. The principal point is the enforcement of morality and justice, which we unfortunately lack everywhere and especially in Colorado.

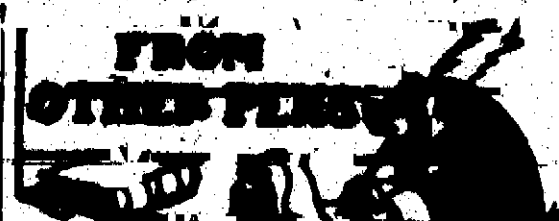
Why, then, shall any clear thinking, justice-loving man, or a moral and justice-loving press take part and help to ignore the moral development of the government and the German empire, which is compelled to be under a great military protection against the immoral and selfish, and mostly ignorant, combined jealous nations?

Germany, for six hundred years the growing morning star of a new civilization of industry, honesty and justice, has been compelled since its sinking as the new light, to establish military protection against a horde of invaders, ignorant murderers and plunderers, led under the guise of religion and money power. Germany has freed herself. Germany's national debts are the least of any nation and therefore the most independent of any Europe. Consequently, the money lenders who wait to break her independence and make slaves for the invisible International Bankers association which is represented by three men.

This war means international money power against the moral, economical industry and independence of Germany. Break this International, speculative money system and we will have international peace and not before.

F. HERMANN.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 13.



### THE ONLY WAY.

From Collier's Weekly.  
 In England the war has brought to poverty a large number of persons who were formerly well-to-do. Their poverty is the result of a calamity that no one could foresee. No parent can be certain that his children may not some day come to poverty. There is no guarantee against it. The best insurance is to teach them to work. Probably the best way for youth can have is the ability to cultivate the soil. That is the most permanent and universal of trades.

### THE PROMISE OF AMERICA'S FUTURE.

From Collier's Weekly.  
 In the past and the immediate present, the war, of course, has caused us as a nation some confusion. This is being effectively remedied and will soon be in the past. For the future it is possible to say, in the words of one of the most thoughtful leaders of American finance and industry, that if we have wise leadership, the permanent result upon American industry and commerce of the present European war will be of a beneficence such as to stagger the imagination.

### AN APPEAL TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

Ida M. Tarbell in the Woman's Home Companion.  
 The awful struggle to which the continent of Europe has committed itself, be it short or long, opens to American women opportunity for a patriotic service of unique and inestimable value. It is a service the more binding because it is a long-ignored duty.

What in this crisis is the highest obligation of these United States of America neutrality aside? It is to see that no man is idle, no wheel stops. Whatever the war has stripped from us, that we must learn to supply; whatever industry it has checked or stopped, we must set in motion again. We have not ships for instance, with what we cannot do for ourselves.

What is the label on which we American women pride ourselves? Do we boast that the silk in our gowns came from Massachusetts, the cloth in our coats from Rhode Island, that our hat was designed in Chicago and our housefurnishings in Grand Rapids? Not we. There is scarcely a woman of us between the Atlantic and the Pacific that does not love the feel of the word "imported" on her tongue. What were the frantic, bedraggled, moneyless American women who fled from Europe in early August huddling to their breasts? Paris hats and Belgian lace, French silks and Swiss embroideries, Viennese gowns and German hosiery.

Why do we do it? "Because," any woman of taste and knowledge will tell you—"I can get in European products more beauty of design, more snap in style, more cunning in details, more durability in material." And why?

Are American manufacturers and designers incapable of this superior craftsmanship and skill? No, truth is that American women have never given them a fair opportunity to prove what they can do.

And what are the results to industry? Can our manufacturers do anything else than become makers of cheap goods? Would they do otherwise if they could?

It has been my business to go much in the last few years among American manufacturers. One of the things which has impressed me deepest has been the men who wanted to make good things, who apologized for cheap wares.

The day has come for the American woman to wake up to her duty to the industries of this country. Now is her time. Temporarily, at least, the material which has sucked in all Europe, deprives her of supplies. This is her time to learn, what her own country's industries can do, and to rally with all her influence to their support, urging them to make the things she wants, pledging them her allegiance.

To keep the American people at work through this crisis, to show the world what patriotic means, as opposed to patriotic war; to offer at the end of this struggle a picture of the fruits of each so striking that men can never forget it—that is our duty as a nation. One of the most substantial contributions that the American woman can make to the fulfillment of this duty is to give steady, intelligent support to American industries.

## Pointless Remarks

BY RUTH CAMERON

"What have you been doing all this morning?" the Author-man asked the Cynic.

"Studying various forms of mental weakness exhibited by people usually classed as 'well-meaning,'" answered the Cynic.

"Why," expostulated Molly, the little stenographer-lady, "you've been working on the engine in your motor boat."

"Oh, that was merely incidental," answered the Cynic. "For instance, you saw me take the engine out of the boat. That involved a lot of work and took a lot of skin off my fingers. You may have thought that I was doing that in order to learn just where the trouble lay. But in reality I was simply giving a well-groomed, genial old gentleman an opportunity to give himself away. One might have thought, if he opened his mouth, he would say something 'worth-while'."

What he actually did say, as he stood by, watching me tugging away, covered with grime and perspiration, was "Taking your engine out? Wonderful brain; remarkable perspicacity; that man has."

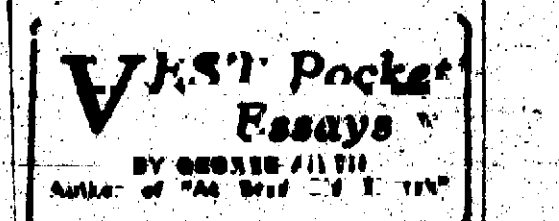
"Now there are a lot of other people down here that look thoroughly intelligent. But they aren't. I have discovered them. They have brains as elementary as a child's. For instance, if you see a cow on the landscape, you do not say, 'See the cow?' The cow is obvious. The child's question that: 'That's a child's trick.' Now, one might know, with a well-membered engine scattered about me, and I told everywhere, that I was fixing my engine. That was obvious. You might think that everybody who saw me would realize that it was obvious. But they didn't—they all had to ask me solemnly if I was fixing my engine."

"They were simply trying to be nice and affable," protested Molly. "I don't think it is kind of you to take it that way."

"What you mean," answered the Cynic, "is that they meant well. That is an awful thing to say to anybody, but they deserve the word. They may be indulgent husbands and kind fathers and good citizens, but I want nothing of them. What I am looking for is a man who, coming along and seeing me in the midst of a fight-to-the-finish-with-no-quarter-shown-on-either-side (tumble with a marine engine, will overlook the obvious fact of my being so engaged and will project his processes of thinking a little further and come to the conclusion that not only am I fixing my engine but that, being so engaged, I am preoccupied, perspiration and inclined to be irritable, and therefore the best thing he can do is to say nothing and move on."

"That's what I thought this morning when a chap came up to my room and was wrestling with my collar button and asked me if I wasn't ready for breakfast yet," said the Author-man.

The Cynic smiled self-consciously. "Peculiar," he admitted, "but if you will start a Society for the Suppression of the Obvious and Pointless Remark, I'll head the membership list with my name and hustle around and try to boost the membership for you."



### THE STEAMBOAT

The steamboat is an engine on a raft with \$11,000 worth of ligament work around it. Steamships are built of steel and are severely plain except on the inside where the millionaire tourist is confined. Steamboats are built of wood, tin, shingles, canvas and twine, and look like a bridge of Babylon. If a steamboat should go into sea, the ocean would take one playful slap at it and people would be picking up



"The most decorative part of a great river."

Kindling on the beach for the next 11 years. However, the steamboat does not go to sea. Its home is on the river, which does not rise up and stand on end in a storm. It is necessary that the steamboat shall be light and airy because if it were heavy it would stick into the bottom of the river several feet and become an island instead of a means of transportation.

The steamboat is from 100 to 300 feet long and from 30 to 50 feet wide. It is from 40 to 70 feet high above water, but it does not extend more than three feet into the water. This is because that is all the water there is. A steamboat must be so built that when the river is low and the sand bars come out for air the first mite can tap a bag of beer and run the boat four miles on the sands.

Steamboats were once the beasts of burden for the great middle west and the city which could not be reached at low water by a steamboat with two large, hot stacks, 25 negro rowboats on the bow and a gambler in the cabin, withered away and died in infancy. But the railroad, which runs in high water or low and does not stab itself in a vital spot with a snake, came along and cleared the steamboat out of business. There are only a few left now, which is a great pity, for the most decorative part of a river is a tall, white steamboat with a chimney whistle and a flashing wheel in the far foreground.

Steamboats would still prosper if steamboat men would go to school and learn how to solicit freight and deliver it without depending on the ungenerous and dilatory rowboat. A course in good cooking, school would also produce a grateful clientele in steamboat travel. The government has spent a hundred millions improving the rivers, but the steamboat hasn't improved in 50 years.

## REPORT INDICATES HEAVY DEMAND FOR NATIVE TIMBER

That there has been a marked increase in the demand for native timber has been reported by Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, during the past year is evidenced by a report given out today by the Denver office of the forest service. According to this report, over \$50,000,000 of lumber, with a value of \$25,915,55, was sold on the national forests coming under the jurisdiction of the Denver office. These figures show an increase of over 277,000,000 feet, and a value of \$7,614,445 over those of the preceding year ending June 30, 1913.

During the past fiscal year, 1,785 timber sales were made, of which number 1,702 were for amounts less than \$100. Included among these small sales, 2,775,000 feet were disposed of by the forest service at the actual cost of making the sale, or at a rate of 75 cents a thousand board feet for saw timber, and 25 cents a cord for fuel wood. In all, 354 settlers and homesteaders are said to have profited by this class of sale.

The two largest sales of the year were those in which the government disposed of 153,000,000 feet on the Black Hills forest in South Dakota, and another of 25,000,000 feet of the Bonneville forest in Wyoming.

In addition to the amount of timber sold, the report also shows that more than 23,000,000 feet of timber, valued at \$28,144, was given away under free use permits to 6,000 settlers and homesteaders living on and adjacent to the national forests.

## AND BRITONS SIP THEIR TEA

Ernest H. Abbott in the Outlook.  
 Friday, August 14, the day before I was to take the steamer for New York, I read a notice in Liverpool that all visitors not British subjects had to present themselves to be registered by the police.

My friends and I started out to comply with the requirement. Policemen after policeman, in directing us to the police station, informed us that though we were "Americans, citizens of a neutral country, and though we were to sail the next day, we should have to be registered or we should not be allowed to leave the country. By the time the third officer told us that, we were consumed with an eagerness to have our finger prints taken.

As last we found the police station, only to be told that we could not be registered, because "they" had gone out "to tea." There was something reassuring about that. British institutions seemed, after all, to be solid. We were going to cross the ocean under the British flag; and if the police could adjourn registration of aliens in time of war because of "afternoon tea," we decided that the British fleet must still rule the waves.

Buy Rose Coral Jewelry now before the prices go up on account of the war. Kings and Pendants from \$5.00 to \$75.00.

Hardy's  
 16 North Tejon

## IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY TWENTY YEARS GO TODAY

SEPTEMBER 14, 1884. Nearly all the delegates and others who had been in attendance at the Republican state convention here had left for their homes.  
 Marshal Hart and his deputies had had little trouble in maintaining order here during the convention. There was only one arrest made during the sessions.  
 Prof. G. H. Stone had returned from his vacation in Maine and had resumed his duties at Colorado college.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1894. The members of the First Baptist church held a meeting of welcome for their new pastor, the Rev. Leo B. Thomas.  
 Col. Lew Ginger left for Des Moines where he was to conduct one of his fairs for the benefit of the G. A. R.  
 Miss F. L. Thomas returned from New York where she had been familiarizing herself with the latest styles in fall millinery.

## How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if three of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space is not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individuals. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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### CONTROL OF CHOLERA

In an Austrian medical journal last February, Dr. Montenegro told how they had prevented cholera from spreading in the Greek army during the Balkan war. "Cholera came into the Turkish army from Serbia in Asia," he extended along the Turkish line as far as Adrianople. The Bulgarian army became infected, but by strenuous effort the disease was stopped.  
 In the first campaign, the Greek army, escaped the disease. Pending the war with the Bulgarians, the Greek troops were concentrated at Saloniki. Soon after the second Balkan war broke out, cholera appeared in the Greek army. The Greek authorities obtained a supply of cholera vaccine from Germany. The troops in contact with the enemy were vaccinated, and special cholera hospitals were established close up to the line to prevent the spread of the disease by sick soldiers. For diagnostic purposes, laboratories for diagnosis were established in close touch with the line.

In this way the disease was prevented from making much headway among the soldiers. Presently the disease appeared among the civilians at Saloniki. Recognizing that the disease among civilians endangered the army, the military authorities took charge of the cholera situation in Saloniki and speedily controlled it.

The danger to avoid was the spreading of cholera among the people by the return home of cholera carriers. Fortunately the prolonged peace parties held the Greek troops in camp from September until November. Cholera carriers cease to be infectious after about 60 days. Therefore the Greek troops returned to their homes in November without spreading any infection.

Babes reports the efforts made to prevent the spread of cholera in the Roumanian army. The effort was principally by the use of vaccine. In vaccination against cholera there is, first an injection of seven drops of vaccine, followed in five days by an injection of drops, and then in ten days later, a third injection. At least a month should be given to establishing immunity. Babes found that one injection usually failed to protect; two injections often failed, but the full course was protective.  
 Thanks to the efforts of the Roumanian army, cholera was not bad in the Roumanian army.

ASTHMA IN NOSE.  
 J. E. R. writes: "What is emphysema of the lungs? Is it dangerous of apt in any way, to develop into tuberculosis? What can be done for it, and for asthma? I seem to have a hard cold in my head most of the time. I blow my nose almost continually. It is clear like water and I swallow a good deal of it unconsciously. I also have a breaking out on my arms and legs, mostly like mosquito bites, and itches. The skin comes off easily and leaves scars."

REPLY.  
 Emphysema means air in the tissue, applied to the lungs it has a somewhat different meaning. The bronch tubes and in minute air sacs. When these air sacs become overdistended the condition is called emphysema of the lungs. Distend a toy balloon by blowing in it—it corresponds to a lung air sac. Blow hard and overdistend it—it corresponds to an emphysematous air sac.  
 It is not dangerous. It is not liable to develop into consumption. Nothing can be done to change the distension of the sac, though something can be done for the asthma which has caused it.  
 My guess is that a thorough examination of your nose would show that the cause of your asthma is located there, and treatment directed there should help you.

WOOD ALCOHOL LAW LACKING.  
 F. writes: "Do you know whether there is an Illinois law prohibiting the use of wood alcohol in hair tonics and



AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU. Who has sent urgent requests for aid for American tourists in Turkey.



ALWAYS RELIABLE  
AND UP TO THE  
MINUTE

# THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLES

NEWS FROM EVERY  
CORNER OF THE  
WORLD

## BRAVES WELL OUT IN FRONT WITH NO HOPE FOR GIANTS UNLESS PITCHERS SPEED UP

Marquard Hasn't Won One Out of Last 10,  
Demaree Useless; Cards and Cubs  
Have Chance for Second

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Boston clinched its grip on first place in the National league race last week and now holds the lead by an even two-game margin over New York. The Braves defeated the Giants two games in three, and won enough additional games from the Philadelphia to bring their playing rate for the week up to the 667 mark. Meanwhile, the Giants, losing five out of nine games, were playing only at a 444 clip. This pronounced disparity shows why Stallings' men, despite their Saturday defeat by Brooklyn, are today well out in front.

The chances of the Giants regaining last ground seems poor, unless their pitchers do much better work. Marquard has failed to win even one of his last 10 games, and Demaree has been of little use all season.

Tyler of Boston was hit rather hard by his last time out, but James and Rudolph are pitching well, while Davis, the recruit who held the Phillies runless and hitless in one of last week's games, seems to be a find that will help the pennant chances of Stallings' men appreciably.

St. Louis and Chicago are having a pretty struggle for third place, with the advantage on the side of the Cardinals. Their double victory over Cincinnati today put them within two and a half games of the Giants. The Cubs are one game to the rear. Both are within striking distance of second place and not yet to be considered out of the pennant, reckoning if the struggling pair above them should suffer losing spells.

Boston, out into Philadelphia's lead in the American league race last week, but the Red Sox are still seven and a half games distant from the world's champions. A continuation of the slumping tendencies the Athletics have shown in the last two weeks, however, might give at least a semblance of interest to the closing days of the young league's season.

Indianapolis, after holding undisputed championship of the Federal league, struck a period of hard going in Baltimore while the rejuvenated Chicago team, taking a double-header from Buffalo yesterday and two games again today, clambered once more into the lead. Chicago now is ahead with 72 games won and 55 lost to Indianapolis 72 and 69.

In the American association both Milwaukee and Louisville, the league leaders, suffered setbacks, but the best their rivals could do was to break even and the standing of the league was not materially changed.

## CARDINALS TAKE TWO HARD FOUGHT GAMES FROM REDS

Manager Herzog Put Off Field, and  
Incidentally Presented With  
Chest of Silver by Fans

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—St. Louis won two closely contested games from Cincinnati today, the first 4 to 2 and the second 3 to 2. Manager Herzog was put off the field in the second inning of the first game for disputing a decision of the umpire. Between the two games Herzog was presented with a chest of silver by local admirers.

Score—First game: R.H.E. St. Louis 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—8 12 3 Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3. Score—Second game: R.H.E. St. Louis 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3 Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3. Score—First game: R.H.E. St. Louis 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3 Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3. Score—Second game: R.H.E. St. Louis 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3 Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 15 3.

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Many Well-Known Sportsmen Now on the Field of Battle



THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR WILL SADLY DEplete the ranks of the world's athletes. Hundreds of men of athletic prowess beyond the ordinary are now fighting in the opposing armies of Europe and with the enormous casualties there is bound to be a mortality which will distinctly lower the standard of athletic competition for many years to come.

Here are Captain Leslie Cheape, noted polo player (top horseback); Captain Noel Edwards, another poloist (in left hat); Georges Carpentier, pugilist (the boy with the smile); and Captain Herbert Wilson, another polo man not here to go. But he volunteered at once and is now shouldering a musket somewhere.

In every amateur sport in England there is stagnation. Every member of the Tottenham Hotspur club's crack eight that rowed for the Thames cup at Henley last month is serving his country today.

Except that the choicest pitch—a piece of turf about 40 yards square—is fenced off as sacred from the hoofs of their horses, batteries of horse artillery are camped all over Kensington Oval, the famous cricket ground of southwest London, and so it is all over England.

The D. & F. Capture City Title From Woodmen

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The National league race this year has been filled with agreeable and more sensational than any of the other years of its history. And, as they say in classic Boston, "the end ain't yet."

The Pirates started things by leading off about 99.44-100 per cent of their first game. They slipped along like a 14-inch shell and everybody began to assure every else that the Pirates would be among those present in the well-known W. S.

Then came the slugging. Tonight at this point Brooklyn took the bit in its teeth, so to speak, and made a noise like a great baseball team. They shot up through the ranks like bullets, and just when the Brooklyn fans were dreaming of pennant dreams, somebody hurled a wrench into the Brooklyn machinery.

In the meantime, the "poor Phillies" were doing stunts. They walloped the Giants, the Pirates, the Braves and nearly everybody else that came along. From a seemingly certain fall-out, the Phillies took on a real team aspect. But their spirit was short-lived.

The Giants, by this time, seemed to have recovered their sea legs, and, after considerable skimming, besieged first place and finally captured it. But they had a hard time fighting off the Cincinnati Reds, who played wonderful baseball in the west and came along to New York confident of forcing the Giants to retreat.

Cubs Make Stand.

Then came the Cubs, with a grand rush, storming first place with their heavier artillery. But the Giants turned them back, just at a time when the Cubs were within a hop, skip and jump of the coveted position.

For a brief spell things looked calm and secure from the Giants' standpoint, and then the Cards connected with a winning streak and shot along the first-place goal. A few valiant pushes and there, within a few days, the Cubs were winning over their foe, halted the Cards, and again the Giants settled back, figuring they could take a healthy rest.

And they gave the greatest thrill, the greatest sensation, of the year. Hopefully in last place early in July, the Boston Braves gathered themselves together and catapulted from last place to the top in a period of six weeks—the most wonderful spurt in the history of modern baseball.

The remarkable feature of that spurt is the fact that the Braves have trans-

lated the example of the war-torn European nations in employing motorcyclists for quick service, politicians of Chicago have engaged the two-wheeler to help carry on their political warfare. Candidates for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for county judge, clerk of the supreme court and clerk of the supreme court are riding a flying squadron of 10 motorcyclists to distribute campaign literature throughout Cook county.

What will the next few weeks bring in this season of amazing dashes, startling sprints and great upsets? Will something else happen in the month before the season closes that will force us to vote it as even a greater surprise than the onward rush of the Braves?

No one can foretell at this moment, who will be at the top of the National league heap when the going gets rough for the final round of this battle royal. It may be the Braves, the Giants, the Cubs or the Cardinals. And it may be someone else.

The other clubs in the National seem to be too far in the rear of the sprint to be too far to have even a ghost of a chance. But six weeks ago Boston was in a much surer position. It had to jump from the bottom. And it had to travel a longer way than any of the teams now in the second division.

The first-place Giants, then, were farther ahead of the last-place Braves than the distance that now divides the leader and the tail-ender.

It's certainly a merry little war they're staging in the old league.

What of the Future?

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## ZOOZ BLANK SO-CALLED DENVER ALL-STARS AND NOW CLAIM THE STATE SEMI-PRO TITLE

With Fans Feeling Half Frozen and Players Acting as if the Same, Game Was Not Most Interesting Ever Played

By GORDON DAVIS.

The Zooz barked all night on the semi-pro state championship yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Denver All-Stars 10 to 0. The game was close from the start and the spectators would have had a difficult time recognizing it as a state championship game, if he had not been posted before landing in the bleachers.

The visiting team showed little "pep" otherwise the game might have proved more interesting. The batters were able to steal bases—unmistakably most of the time, and on one occasion Wells hit a real snapper and while Lewis was winding up dug his spikes into the dirt and slid into home. Hastings, it is said, had been for a "home-head" on the part of the batter, would have duplicated the act.

Lewis, the visitors' catcher, generally classed as among the best, showed little form and the locals were able to collect 11 hits off his delivery.

Suddenly, the Fort Logan pitcher, who has been doing good work on the mound this year, played up to his form and when the game was over had 10 strikeouts on his side of the score book. The All-Stars, as they style themselves, were able to gather only three hits from him, and they were so scattered that they were useless.

The first turn up on both teams started off with a base on balls. The Zooz scored in the first when Miller reached first on a fielder's choice. He was advanced to second when Hastings sacrificed to right and scored on Schaff's two-base hit to center. In the second Fowler and Waller both completed the circuit. Fowler was hit by a pitched ball and scored on Waller's three-base drive. Waller scored on Seifer's error. In the third Hastings and Wells contributed to the collection, with the aid of errors on the part of Rebus and Bridgewater. It was in this frame that Wells stole home.

Then all was quiet at the Zooz with the exception of the rowding and "beefing" that is characteristic of a Zoo ball game, until the eighth. In this frame Waller started off with a base on balls, Buddeth hit to center, advancing Waller to second. Waller

scored by hitting Buddeth.

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Zooz 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
All-Stars 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

First base on balls—Off: Buddeth, 4; Schaff, 3; Seifer, 2; Hastings, 1; Fowler, 1; Waller, 1; Lewis, 1; Miller, 1; Rebus, 1; Bridgewater, 1.

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Zooz 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
All-Stars 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

First base on balls—Off: Buddeth, 4; Schaff, 3; Seifer, 2; Hastings, 1; Fowler, 1; Waller, 1; Lewis, 1; Miller, 1; Rebus, 1; Bridgewater, 1.

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Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Zooz 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



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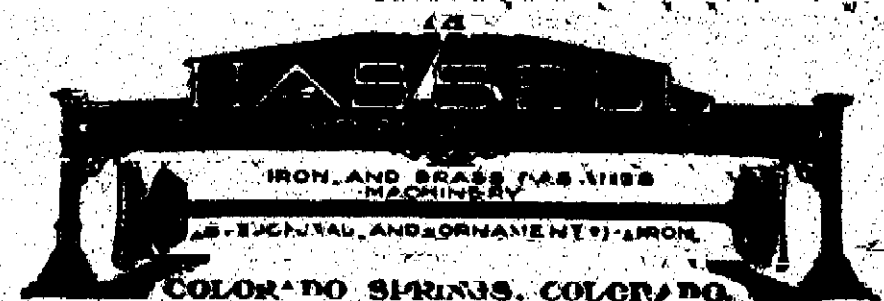
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